THE ANARCHIST AGITATION

The Chicago City Authorities Determine Upon Radical and Decided Action.

Forther Public Meetings of the Social Disturbers Will Not Be Tolerated, and Will Be Dispersed by Force if Necessary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- At a meeting of Anarchists last night a call for a mass-meeting, to be held to-morrow at 54 West Lake street, was issued and it was announced that, in case the police should interfere with this meeting, an adjournment would be taken to Haymarket square, the scene of the historical bomb-throwing, and that sn open-air meeting would be held there. This is the boldest utterance by the reds since that fateful night, and trouble is anticipated. The best evidence of the truth of this statement is shown in the fact that Chief of Police Hubbard to-day issued an order holding nearly the entire city police force of 1,500 men in reserve at the various stations, ready to be concentrated at any given point on short notice. When asked

what he proposed to do, Chief Hubbard said: "They will not meet, either at 54 West Lake street or in Haymarket square, nor, for that matter, will they meet anywhere in Chicago, either in a hall or in the open air. If they attempt it there will be a fight. We positively will not allow any further Anarchist meetings. More than that, I am making a full list of all saloons and balls where Aparchists congregate, and will recommend to the Mayor that their license be revoked. There will be no temporizing, and no hesitancy. From this time out, any anarchistic meeting will be broken up or prevented. There is no place in Chicago or the American social statem for these destructionists, and, as far as Chicago is concerned, they will not be allowed any chance to publicly spread their nefarious doctrines. I don't think they want to fight very badly, but if they do, they can have all they want. They shall not meet in Chicago, and we will begin by preventing tomorrow's meeting."

"Can't they meet if their speakers keep within the pale of the law in expressing their senti-

"That is impossible for an avowed Anarchist. Any expression of anarchistic views puts a man beyond the pale of the law. We have had too serious a time with anarchy in Chicago to mince matters now. We will throttle it every time it

Inspector Bonfield was equally emphatic in the assertion that no Anarchists' meeting would be tolerated. "We are fully informed as to their movements," said he, "and will see that they get no chance to publicly air their doctrines." In the afternoon, Chief Hubbard summoned the proprietors of Grief's Hall, at No. 54 West Lake, and those at No. 600 Blue Island avenue. and No. 636 Milwaukee avenue. The Chief told the men emphatically that they must allow no further meetings of Anarchists in their halls. The proprietors commenced to argue that the meeting were peaceable, but were interrupted by the Chief with an intimation that he would not argue that question. Whether the meetings were or were not peaceable, made no manner of difference. They were held for the dissemination of lawless and incendiary ideas, and must be abolished. No satisfactory settlement was arrived at, and the Chief ended the consultation by saying: "I have told you that you must not allow such meetings in your halls in future. There is no room for argument. If you allow any more meetings, you do so at your own peril. Good

As many of the police as possible will b placed on reserve duty to-morrow, begining at 11 o'clock. It will be possible to concentrate half the police force on one point in a few moments if it is necessary. The various captains and lieutenants seen in the City Hall were rather doubtful of the occurrence of trouble, but each expressed a desire to once and for all sit down on the Anarchists and all their

Editor Deuss, of the Arbeiter Zeitung, was also seen by a reporter. He was present at the meeting, Friday night, at Grief's Hall, upon which occasion, it is claimed by the police, the threat was made that if the meeting of Sunday afternoon, at the same place, be broken up by the police another meeting would be held in the open air on the site of the Hay market massa.co. Concerning this, Editor Deuss said what might have been said was this: That if the police insisted upon breaking up peaceable meetings without an order of court an open-air meeting should be held, out of which, in case it was also disturbed, a test case might be made. Deuss, when pressed, would not say that this did occur, but it might have occurred. The Arbeiter Bund is well established, is composed of the most rational Anarchists and Socialists to be found anywhere, and though its meeting is usually an open affair, this is simply for the purpose of making converts to its doctrines. At No. 636 Milwankee avenue there was to have ben held, to-morrow, a continuation of the mass-meeting held at Aurora Turner Hall,

last Sunday, for the purpose of forming an orschools. This meeting was to be held under the auspices of the central school board, composed of delegates from the three socialistic Sunday-schools now in existence. Jens Christensen, a Dane, who has been employed as their superintendent, was asked to-night what they would do if the meeting was prohibited He said: "What the members would do, I don't know. I can only speak for myself, and I am in favor of holding the meeting. The police certainly have no right to interfere with it. If they succeed in intimidating the keepers of the hall, and they refuse to let us have it, of course, that ends it. But if the proprietors cannot be intimidated I shall be in favor of holding the meesing, and I am willing to conduct it and If the police order us to disperse, I don't think I shall pay any attention to it. If they use violence and club us, they may disperse us. They can do it by violence, but not by authority of law. Whether we will hold the meeting depends upon what the school board, which meets in the morning, decides."

Concerning the Arbeiterbund, he said: am not hostile to it, but they are not my crowd Currin and Mostler are at the head of it, and I have no confidence in anything they lead. Are they Anarchists? I believe they hold to the stuff John Most preaches, but I am done with Most forever. I think the police make a mistake in breaking up these open meetings, as it has a tendency to drive the men into secret meetings, and it is there the men grow more friendly and intimate, and, under unscrupulous leadership, concoet unlawful schemes." The talk to-night is to the effect that steps

will be taken by the saloon-keepers to sue the city for damages under the Cole conspiracy law. They claim that the reports circulated by the police have injured their business, and that therefore they are entitled to some sort of rep-

THE ALLEGED TASCOTT.

The Authorities Release Him Before Offering Opportunity for Identification.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 .- The hope that the man arrested in Kentucky would prove to be the muchsought-for Tascott, the supposed murderer of the late A. J. Snell, of this city, has been dashed by the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lyons, saying that the suspected prisoner had been released. Mr. Stone, who represents the estate, said, referring to it: "It is a most strange proceeding. On Nov. 30 I received the following telegram from Mount Sterling, Ky .:

I have arrested William B. Tascott, and now have him in my possession. When can you come on to identify him! Answer at once. JOHN B. LYONS. I replied: 'How do you know it is Tascott! Can you send photographs? To this Lyons replied, Dec. 1: 'He compares with all descriptions; will send photograph Monday.' Well, Monday came and went, but no photograph appeared; so did Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday (during which time I heard that \$40,000 had been found on the suspect). I then wired Lyons asking him about it, and he replied: 'The man arrested on suspicon of being Tascott was identified as being some one else, and we released "Now, I don't know Lyons, or who he is," Mr. Stone continued, "but it seems very strange that, after being so positive and agreeing to

without saying anything about it." "Was there anything in the safe by which Tascott could have obtained \$40,000?" "There was not. And as for money, there was not any to take. On the afternoon of the day of the murder, Mr. Snell's coachman asked him for his wages from the first of the month up to date. Mr. Snell told him to wait until next day, as he only had \$10 or \$12 with him. During the evening he gave the servant-girl \$10, and when his clothing was searched but a dollar and some cents were found in them, thus bearing out the statement of the coachman. I know he went to the bank

send a photograph, he should have released him

rents on hand, and he never kept any bonds or negotiable paper at his house. Mr. Stone is of the opinion that Tascott has accomplices, and that he is in hiding either in Wisconsin or Minnesota.

A LONDON CHARITY.

What the English Working Woman's Guild Has Accomplished.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal: NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- Royalty is put to al manner of odd uses now-a-days. For instance I caught a glimpse of it in London in the act of presiding at the opening of a store. To lay every description of corner-stone has become a a recognized branch of the royal profession,

and why not the corner-stone of a fortune? It was a pretty little shop just off Regent street for the prospective sale of wood carvings, "poker work," small articles inlaid in marqueterie. Bonnets peeped in at a window, bonnets nodded in the doorway, bonnets blossomed in a dense mass inside, every bonnet pressing toward a circle of yellow roses in the middle of the room. The hedge of roses was the cordon marking the august presence, and behind it stood H. R. H. Princess Frederica, with roses, gathered from the hedge, in her hands and pinned upon her gown. It was a simple enough function-a buzz of talk, an examination of the artistic trifles exposed for sale, a hush, a half dezen graceful sentences from the rose circle, a flower royally presented, a bustle of renewed conversation, a bint of some royal purchase, an adjournment for the inevitable tea drinking. Simple, but Belgravia had been present and the future of the shop was assured. Princess Frederica is a zealous patron of the Working Ladies' Guild and the small, pale-faced artist just establishing herself in business was one of the guild's pupils and

There are 3,000,000 more women in Great Britain than men. Thirty-seven per cent. of all the women of marriageable age in England are unmarried. Fully one-half of the women of the educated middle class-gentlewomen-of marriageable age are without husbands. Economy is the watchword of the day abroad. British fortunes are shrinking. Ways and means of contracting expenditure are every-day topics in British papers. Estates will no longer stand the charges upon them involved in the maintenance of such a horde of maiden sisters. Women unused to lifting a finger for themselves are being thrown in ever-increasing numbers on their own resources. They have been brought up to no remunerative occupation. They have no business experience. They have no business ideas. They shrink with a painful sensitiveworld. There are thousands on thousands of them. What are they to do?

Eleven years ago the Working Ladies' Guild was founded to assist one of the most helpless, most pitiable classes which society has to deal with, unmarried or widowed gentlewomen. The place which it filled was in such urgent need of filling that the Queen sent it money and Princess Beatrice has become president of its departments, working actively in the cause and starting a fund in her own name to be devoted to its objects. Identical in its aims with the exchanges for women's work, the first of which Mrs. Candace Wheeler started in New York, and which are ramifying all over this country, the Working Ladies' Guild is more extensive in its operations and more practical in some of its methods, as one would expect from the greater | Time | Par | Ther | R H | Wind | Westher | Pres extremity of the need to which it responds.

The guild has a shop in Brompton road, Lon-

don, where its goods are sold. These goods are comprised under five departments, each of which has its own head and separate management. The first department is that of plain needle-work, orders for which are solicited from six different centers in the metropolis and two or three more in the suburbs. Next comes art needle-work, which includes church work and tapestry, and which sends out some of the finest pieces of order work in England. This department supplies teachers for women who may wish lessons in embroidery, and sends out ladies to repair old and valua-ble hangings. The third group supports more than a hundred invalids and elderly ladies who can kit, but whose strength or skill is equal to little else. This is Princess Beatrice's department, and she is doing her best to bring into fashion all manner of articles knit of Angora rabbit wool, which, and the wheels with which to spin it, she supplies.

Next comes the department for painting and general art work, which takes orders for portraits, illuminations, china and mirror painting and decorative furniture. It mounts drawings and photographs and supplies teachers in many branches. The department for army and poor work takes contracts for embroidering soldiers' coats and orders for clothing for the poor. These five groups, through their main office and its branches, find sale for articles which give employment to hundreds of ladies, most of whom are wholly supported thereby. But with the management of its shops, the work of the guild is only just begun. It supplies registry offices for employ-ments for ladies. It has now four such open in London, where governesses, lady housekeepers, matrons, teachers of music and languages, companions, readers, secretaries, chaperones, ladies to play dance music, to recite, sing, play the

violin, eet., at parties, are supplied The most interesting branch of its work and one which has no parallel in the women's exchanges of this country consists in the leasing of two blocks of buildings, "Camden houses" and "Oakley flats," the rooms of which are rented at as low rates as consist with making the apartments self-supporting to ladies whose lives would otherwise be tortured out of them in dingy and dreary boarding-houses. Rents in the Oakley flats range from 75 cents to \$1 a week per room. The rental of one bed-room, which is provided with open fireplace and all manner of small conveniences, entitles its tenant to the free use of sitting and music-rooms. Each block is provided, moreover, with its restaurant, at which a well-cooked meal of meat and vegetables can be had as low as fifteen cents, or at the narrowest possible margin over the cost of preparing the food. There are no vexatious restrictions such as have frustrated many weil-meant efforts with us, and the complete independence and comfort secured, keep the rooms full and a pressure of would-be ten-

The guild is organizing branches in the larger English cities, and in no long time they will have a net-work over the entire kingdom. It is helping ladies to emigrate, establishing hospital and invalid funds, has a summer vacation department, and, quite as important as anything, it tries to train for recognized occupations such women as are not too old for technical in-structions in trade. The Lady Mary Fielding is its animating spirit, and it has in its counsels the Marchioness of Ripon, the Countess of Ducie, the Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Eden, Lady Knightly and a long list of notables and hard workers who extend its influence and its markets.

White Caps in Ohio.

GEORGETOWN, O., Dec. S .- P. B. Long has received White Cap warning, addressed to the citizens of Georgetown. As usual, it is written in red ink, with a picture of whips drawn at the top of the letter. The

warning reads as follows: "To the Citizens of Georgetown-We want to say now that if they do not quit making threats as to what they will do if we come to your town we will burn every house in the place. The exhibition of the night of the 3d (the court-house fire) is not to be thought of in comparison with what we will do, for we must succeed at any cost. So take warning, and you will have less use for your engines.

The letter is dated at Mt. Oreb, which is believed to be the center of the White Cap operations, and its signature is similar to that of other letters received here. It is believed this is written because of the recent conference at Cincinnati, and because of an expressed determination of the people to take a hand in quieting this trouble.

CINCINNATI, Dec. S .- A Commercial Gazette special from Ottawa, Putnam county, says that last night a party of veritable White Caps took out James Slick, of Leipsic, in that county, and whipped him unmercifully. His alleged offense, which brought on him the White Cap wrath, was whipping his wife

and abusing his family. Alleged Bunko Men Arrested.

DETROIT, Dec. 8 .- For some time past attempts have been made upon prominent citizens to swindle them by means of the bunko game, and in one instance the attempt was successful to the extent of several thousand dollars. Yesterday Captain Francis, Martin, formerly in command of the United States steamer Fessenden, was invited by a young man, representing himself as a son of James McMillan, an old friend of the Captain's, to go and look as some books he had purchased. The Captain assented, and the usual lottery drawing followed. Captain Martin went to the bank to draw out a thousand dollars, but the cashier, suspecting that all was not right, tele-phoned for a detective, who arrested the swindlers, who gave their names as Charles Watson, of Chicago, and Henry Rice, of Salt Lake. The detectives have no definite information about the prisoners, but they are believed to be Western crooks of note.

Bank Robbed of \$3,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FT. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. S .- Mr. Isaac Lauferty closed his bank at noon, to day, and went to dinner. When he returned, later, his safe had been rifled and \$3,000 stolen. The outer doors of the vault had been left open, and the combination lock was knocked off the inner doors. The bank is located on the main business street of the city, and it seems mysterious that the robbery should have been unobserved.

Another Claim Against Meyer's Estate. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 8 .- A daughter of the late William H. Meyer, of California, has em-

estate of millionaire Christopher Meyer. It is alleged that she can prove that she is a legitimate grand-daughter of Christopher Meyer, and that her father's existence was concealed by the millionaire, who provided for him in early life. The claim will be contested by the recognized heirs.

OVERTAKEN BY A DETECTIVE.

Arrest of William M. Bushnell at Santiago, Chili-An Intricate Law Problem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- William M. Bushnell, who, ten years ago, was book-keeper for the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, of this city, has been arrested in Santiago, Chili, and will be brought to New York on a charge of stealing and hypothecating securities which the firm paid \$35,000 to recover when the theft was discovered. The arrest of Bushnell brings to light an intricate problem, which Inspector Byrnes and his men have been working upon for a long time. On March 10, Inspector Byrnes received a letter from F. W. Jones, of this city, general manager of the West Coast Telephone Company. South America, inclosing a photograph of one Gerald F. Hanson, who, while acting as general agent of the company, in 1886 and 1887, embezzled \$18,000. It was thought Hanson had once lived in New York, and Mr. Jones wanted his antecedents looked up. Hanson had lived for seven years in Santiago, and had become one of its most distinguished citizens, when he was given a position of trust by the telephone company. When his embezzlements were discovered he was arrested, but immediately released on bail. Mr. Jones stated he was so popular that conviction was doubtful. The detectives first advertised for information of the relatives of G. F. Hanson. A Mrs. Husbands answered, stating that she had met Hanson several times at social gatherings in Valparaiso, Chili. He told her he had been a college classmate of United States District Attorney Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y. From Mr. Lockwood it was learned that he had heard of only one of his classmates who had gone wrong, and that one was William A. Bushnell. The records of the New York district attorney revealed the old indictment against Bushnell. All this inquiry has taken six months. In October the picture of Hanson was shown to the law firm and was recognized as a correct likeness of Bushnell, whom they had never been able to trace. Extradition proceedings were taken, and on Nov. 3 detective Sergeant Tilly started for South America. He reached Santiago Dec. 1. The criminal proceedings in Chili were abandoned, and to-day Tilly telegraphed: "Have arrested; will telegraph when I leave." The detective will be obliged to keep his prisoner under English or American flags. He will sail under the former to the Bay of Panama, transfer him to an American man-of-war there, and wait for a steamer for San Francisco.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. For Indiana and Illinois-Rain, followed on Sunday by fair; slightly cooler weather; north-

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.

ı	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	к. н.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
į	7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	29.94		69 93 92	South	Cloudy Lt. Rain Lt. Rain	
	ter, 40.	g is a comperatu	ormal.	tive stall preci	pitation	Tem. P 32 43 *11 *5 -	ibao

	Bar- ome- ter.	Thermometer. Exp. Min. Max			Pre-	Weath's
Station.					cipi- tat'n	
New York city	30.10	44	36	50		Cloud
Buffalo, N. Y	30.02	34	34	38	.18	Snow.
Philadelphia, Pa	30.10	46	36	52		Cloud
Pittsburg, Pa	29.96	46		50	.06	Rain.
Washington, D.C.		44	32			
Charleston, S. C	30.16	58	46	64		Cloud
Atlanta, Ga	30.12	56	42			Cloud
Jacksonville, Fla.	the second second second	58	46			
Pensacols, Fla	30.04	62	54	64		Cloud
Montagement Ala	30.10	58	44	62	T	Cloud
Montgomery, Ala	29.96	62	38			
Vicksburg, Miss	29.98		54	00		
New Orleans, La.	Section 2017	54	48	54	40	Rain.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	58				Rain.
Galveston, Tex			58	68	.00	Citar J.
San Antonio, Tex				64	.08	Cloud
Memphis, Tenn	30.96		48	64		Rain.
Nashville, Tenn	29.04			58		Cloud
Louisville, Ky	30.98		40	60	.12	Rain.
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.96		40	44	.42	Rain.
Cincinnati, O	29.96		100	50	.12	Rain.
Cleveland, O	29.00	38	36	40		Rain.
Toledo. O	29.98		36	42		Rain.
Marquette, Mien.	30.06					Clear.
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	30.08	30	16			Cloud
Chicago, Ill			38			Cloud
Cairo, Ill	29.98		44	48	.86	Rain.
Springfield, Ill	30.04		38	44		Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.02		36	38		Cloud
Doluth, Minn	30.00	32	20	34		Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	30,02		20	34		Clear.
Morehead, Minn	29.94	28	10			Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn			10			Clear.
Davenport, Ia	30.06	36	32			
Dubuque, Ia.			30	40		Clear.
Dubuque, Ia Des Moines, Ia	30.10	32	. 26	40		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	44	44	48	39	Cloud
Kansas City, Mo.			34	7.0		Clear.

Ft. Buford, D. T., 29.84 40 P. Arthur's L'd'g 29.96 24

 Ft. Buford, D. T.
 29.84
 40
 18
 44
 Fair.

 P. Arthur's L'd'g
 29.96
 24
 10
 34
 Clear.

 Qu'Appelle, N.W.
 29.68
 30
 18
 32
 Fair.

 Ft. As'nab'ne, M.T
 29.62
 48
 32
 54
 Cloudy

 Helena, M. T
 29.78
 46
 30
 50
 Clear.

 Boise City, I. T
 29.92
 54
 30
 58
 Cloudy

 Chvenne, W. T
 30.12
 38
 22
 48
 Fair.

 Ft. M'Kn'ny, W.T
 30.98
 40
 50
 Clear.

 Denver, Col
 30.16
 40
 26
 56
 Clear.

 Pueblo, Col
 30.22
 44
 24
 56
 Clear.

 Santa Fe, N. M
 30.30
 32
 26
 40
 Clear.

 Salt Lake City
 30.16
 42
 28
 50
 Fair.

 Ft. Washakie, Wy
 30.14
 26
 20
 42
 Clear.

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Indian Girl Fatally Beaten by a Teacher. ST. PAUL, Dec. 8 .- A terrible story of brutal treatnent of a crippled Indian girl by one of the teachers in the government boarding school at White Earth has just reached here. Two weeks ago Lizzie Seal, with a couple of girl companions, after school hours, visited some friends who lived near the school. In a short time the janitor came and roughly informed them that they were wanted at the school immediately. On their arrival there they were met by the principal, who was very angry. He carried a walking stick, and at once began to use it on the back and shoulders of the Seal girl. Her clothing was very thin and was poor protection against the blows of the enraged teacher, who broke his cane to pieces on her shoulders. After the beating she crawled away to a friend's house, where she passed the night, and was later taken to her home, where she has been confined to bed ever since. Her father is dying of consumption, and her mother is just recovering from a prolonged illness, while the girl is now in a very critical condition. A gentleman who investigated the story found her on a blanket, spread on the floor, her body a mass of sores. In many places the skin was still raw from the effects of the beating. The injured girl will probably be unable to survive the assault. Her friends are very indignant, and propose to bring the case before the proper au-

College Boys in a Meles, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 8 .- The foot-ball game at the Naval Academy, between the naval students and citement, this afternoon, that at its close a very unusual scene occurred. About thirty college boys, ranging in age from twelve to twenty, grouped together and showed their delight at the second defeat their club had given the cadets this season. The cadets were angered by the same result, and, maddened by the college cries and taunts of their opponents, about one hundred of the former formed in solid phalanx and marched down on the St. John's backers. The college boys were rushed about two hundred yards, when they made a stand, one threw off his coat, and a regular set-to began, in which eyes were blackened. beads knocked, teeth went down throats, and little boys were picked up and thrown pell-mell into the struggling mass of their comrades. Superintendent Samson, Commandant Harrington and Watchman O'Lone interfered and stopped the melee. The better class of cadets condemn the conduct of their schoolmates, and it is presumed a formal apology will be tendered the St. John's students. An investigation of the affair will be made by the Naval Academy authorities. Result of the game: St. Johns, 22; cadets, 6.

Grievances of Locomotive Engineers. St. Louis, Dec. S.-P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States and Canada, arrived in Memphis this morning. He came at the request of the members employed on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad, for the purpose of assisting them in the adjustment of some grievances they have regarding salaries and hours of work. The trouble is on the Memphis and New Orleans division of the road. Committees have been appointed to wait on the officials of the road, and an amicable settlement of all differences is anticipated. The committee is

PRACTICAL SCIENCE NOTES.

About 150 colors are now obtained from cos tar, which has almost entirely supplemented vegetable and animal dyes. Indigo and logwood are the only two of the latter class considered of

much importance. African teak wood weighs from forty-two pounds to fifty-two pounds per cubic foot, works easily, but wears away tools rapidly, on account of the quantity of silex in it. It contains an oil which provents the iron in contact with it from

If water containing lead is passed through a filter of phosphate of lime the lead is completey removed as an insoluble phosphate. A filter of animal charcoal can be used advantageously for this purpose, since it contains largely of cal-

According to the statement of a Brazilian bysician, in Nouveaux Remedies, flies are most active agents in the propagation of yellow fever. Other authorities hold these little insects largely responsible for the spread of pulmonary consumption and cholers.

As a wood preservative naphthaline is now used in Scotland, its action being to destroy all albuminoid compounds in the wood, leaving it dry and clean to handle, and with only a faint aromatic smell. The naphthaline is melted in a vessel capable of being tightly sealed, and in this the wood is saturated. A correspondent of the Lancet gives the fol-

owing method of self-asphyxiation as an effect-

ual remedy for insomnia in his own case: "After taking a deep inspiration he holds his breath till discomfort is felt; then repeats the process a second and third time. As a rule this is enough to procure sleep. A slight degree of asphyxia is thus relied on as a soporific agent." Large cylinders of window glass are now cut by encircling the cylinder with a fine wire, which is then heated to redness by an electric

current, and a drop of water being allowed to fall upon the hot glass a perfectly clean cut is obtained. The old method was to draw out a fiber of white-hot semi-molten glass from the furnace by means of tongs, and to wrap it round the cylinder. We all know how easy it is to lose one's way n a dense fog or blinding snow-storm. And yet, during the day time, the right direction may readily be ascertained by a very simple means

of finding the position of the sun. All that is required is to place the point of a knifeblade or of a sharp lead pencil on the thumb nail, when a shadow will be cast directly from the sun, however dense may be the fog or snow. The question of a permanent foundation for arge buildings has never been satisfactorily settled. The American Architect says the latest experiment tried in Chicago is to cover-

before commencing the footings—the entire area of the excavation of the building with a thick stratum of concrete, laid directly upon the top of the clay hard-pan. The depth of this course is nearly two feet, and its object is to strengthen the clay that the settlement may be reduced

To make a good black [varnish for iron-work take eight pounds of asphaltum and fuse it in an iron kettle, then add two gallons of boiled lin-seed oil, one pound of litharge, salf pound of sulphate of zinc (add these slowly, or it will fume over), and boil them for about three hours. Then add one and a half pounds of dark gum amber, and boil for two hours longer, or until the mass will become quite thick when cool. After this thin with turpentine to the proper consistency.

A novel method of locating a leak in a water main was employed recently at Rochester, N. Y., with entire success. The break in the main was known to be between the banks of the river. A solution of bi-permanganate of potash was introduced at a bydrant on the side of the river nearest the reservoir, and observers were stationed on the river along the line of the main. A deep reddish purple discoloration of river water at one point soon made the exact location of the leak apparent.

A simple method of accurately cutting a bottle is to place it upon some level foundation and fill it with linseed oil to the point at which you desire the line of separation to occur. Then take an iron rod of as great a diameter as will pass into the bottle, make it almost white hot and dip it into the oil. After the lapse of a few moments a sharp crack is heard, and the bottle is found to be as neatly cut as if with a diamond. If the bottle be very thick, and the cracking sound not heard in a few moments, a little cold water thrown on the outside will accomplish the

An ingenious stopper has lately been patented for use in bottles containing poisons. The stopper is made of India rubber and is surmounted by a perforated ball of India rubber brightly colored so as to render it distinctive in the light, and containing a bell which rattles when the bottle is moved, thus drawing attention to the character of the contents, even though it be impossible to see the label. Such a warning stopper would have rendered impossible many of the accidents which have from time to time taken place, notably one a few months ago, when a distinguished surgeon lost his life owing to a mistake as to a bottle containing poisonous

In the Vonno-Sanitarnois Delo Dr. Jakov M Shmulevitch, the editor, emphatically draws attention to dried potatoes as an important food article, possessing some very valuable advantages in comparison with the vegetable in fresh state. The advantages claimed for the article are these: (1) While fresh potatoes easily rot, blacken and sprout, dried potatoes, when kept duly protected from moisture, remain in the best condition for a very long time: and (2), being by far lighter and less bulky than fresh potatoes, are by far more convenient for preservation and transportation, which point has a great practical importance, especially in the time of war. To be fit for culinary use the article requires a preli ninary maceration in water for about ten or twelve hours.

INSTINCT OF A SHARK

A Sea Monster That Defies His Enemies and Acts as a Pilot for Vessels. San Francisco Chronicle.

by old shellbacks regarding what they have | uncire from the same word in the Greek, beseen at sea," said Chief Officer James Brown, of | cause, after the revival of letters in Europe, the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Acapulco. to a Chronicle reporter yesterday, "but there is | that whenever similar words were found in one thing certain," continued he, "and that is | it and some other language, it was always that I have reason to believe that fish not only have instinct, but also reasoning power." "How do you come to these conclusions?" was

"Well, let me tell you. Now, every sea-

faring man who has frequented the port of San Jose, at Guatemala, knows that old San Jose Joe has been in and about that port for the last thirty years. Joe is, without exception, one of the largest sharks ever seen in the waters of the ocean. He is over thirty feet in length. This which the two oxen ploughed in a day; twelfth was ascertained beyond doubt by the officers of the Acapulco on the trip before the last when a spar measuring thirty feet had fallen over the ship's side, and old Joe came along and after smelling of it floated alongside, measuring exactly its length. As to his age that is not positively known, but the barnacles on his back indicate that he has been a resident of the San Jose waters for a number of years. These barnacies are so old and crusty as to repel a rifle ball with the same resistive force as a sheet of steel on the side of a man-of-war. Captain Pitts, of the Acapulco, has time and again shot at this monster and without effect, so far as his back is concerned. The balls glance off the old fellow's back without doing him any damage. Yet old Jos carries sufficient lead in his carcus to sink an ordinary whale, as almost every officer whose vessel anchors in those waters takes a whack at him when he turns his sides and belly upwards, but the bullets don't seem to do him any harm.'

"Well, about his reasoning capacity. "Oh, yes. Some years ago an English man-of-war, while lying at anchor, undertook to de-stroy the old brute by firing a charge of dynamite into him. Joe was hit on the side and about fifty pounds of shark flesh torn away but the shot failed to kill him. But now, mark you. since that time he will not make his appearace in the anchorage near where a man-of-war is anchored. But just as soon as these vessels leave Joe comes to the surface again. He regularly meets the Acapulco about fifteen miles outside and pilots her in. Once anchored, he is satisfied, and seems to delight in feeding from the offal. But no matter how well you bait a hook, Joe's reasoning qualities tell him to let it alone, and he invariably follows that line of reasoning. "As to his capacity to stow away grub, that was proven on one occasion when the vessel was taking aboard some hogs. One of ten hoge, weighing probably about eighty pounds, fell overboard, and old Joe, who is ever on the watch, saw the prize, and with one pluoge and a pair of extended jaws the porker disappeared as though it had gone into a hole. On another occasion we had a lot of mules on board for the government, and one of the number died and was thrown overboard. Joe made the acquaintance of the defunct mule, and after the lapse of six hours the mule was safely stowed thwart ships in Joe's locker. Yes, Joe is the largest shark known to us seafaring men. We have all tried to kill the monster, but so far

have failed." A Peculiar Charm.

In the south of France they make a very peculiar love charm in a very peculiar way. Under certain ceremonies, which I do not understand very well, the young woman catches, and boxes up a frog in a box with a lot of little holes bored in the wood. The casket is then 'ouried all that is left is the creature's bones. Among I toothpick trust controlling the production.

these is a shield-shaped bone about as large as one's thumb nail, upon one end of which is a little hook. The girl takes this bone and has it blessed surreptitionsly by the priest without his knowledge—that is, she exposes it during the benediction at the mass—and then she books it on the clothing of her sweetheart that is to be. I was gravely assured that the charm, when properly prepared with all the ceremony and

care, had never been known to fail. QUEER AND DEADLY REPTILES. Naturalist's Strange Captures in the Wilds of Lower California.

San Francisco Examiner G. W. Dunn, the white-haired naturalist, who has for forty-two years been traveling up and down the Pacific coast collecting strange and rare specimens, got home yesterday after a long jaunt. He brought a great pile of boxes with him and long bottles filled with queer-looking insects and reptiles.

"I got him this time," said the old gentleman to an Examiner representative. "I knew I should. I thought I might have a hard time, but I knew that I would succeed, and I have. And he held up the oddest of all the odd things n the heterogeneous collection. It was a terrible member of the lizard tribe called the maneater. It was fifteen inches long, mottled in yellow and trown, and the body, which was izard-like, was joined in sections. This is the poisonous reptile which the Indians stand so much in fear of, and whose bite is sure death. It has rows of sharp-pointed, wicked-looking teeth and vicious little black eyes that winked and blinked significantly as the old naturalist handled him carefully with some long wooden tweezers.

"There are many curious things about this reptile," said he. "You have to be very careful how you take hold of him, not only because he may bite you, but because he is brittle as glass, and is liable to go all to pieces. It is not often that of this rare reptile you ever get a perfect specimen. I have succeeded, however, and very glad I am of it, too. I got this fellow about fifty miles above the gulf, in Lower California. The man-eater is so called because he always comee right at you with his mouth open. They arr usually found in dark, brushy places, right aftethe first rains. It was under just such circuml stances that I found this one. Among over 10, 000 various specimens that I got this trip, be is one of the most unique.

"I got about a dozen tarantulas of a new and novel breed, and a half-dozen new coleopteræs, that have never before been known to exist. They are called coleopteræs; because they are hard, horned-wing insect. I also got some new and strange scorpions. I turned over one stick and found five, and under one log I turned over I got twenty-one of the curious bugs called the Cychrus punctatus, worth seventy-five cents apiece, so I had \$15.75 worth of bugs right there. Another day I went out and got 120 of the black \$30. All in all, I made about \$250 a month clear

of expenses. "That region is new and has a whole lot of strange things in it that such naturalists as Woods and Agassiz knew nothing about. I went to San Bernardino, and then across the mountain to Julian, about sixty miles east of San Diego. There I got a team and wagon from an old ranchman, a friend of mine, and drove down on the lower California side to the Calmaca and Tantilles mountains. It was in this wild region, as yet uninhabited, except by Indians of the Cocopah tribe and a few Mexicans. I was afraid they would steal my horses, and slept every night close to them. I was completely

alone, and had to look out. "On the night of Nov. 1, I was camped in wild place among straggling scrub oaks and reasewood in the Tantilles mountains, a great big object looking like a huge bulldog went bobbing in and out, twisting its head, and sniffling around. It was just getting dusk, and I thought as I saw him that, sure enough, it was a bulldog. I got my Winchester out of the wagon and let go at him any way. What do you think I got? It was as big a mountain lion as ever you saw, and this is his bide." The skin was exhibited. It showed that the

ion must have been fully seven feet long, and of great size every way. "He weighed, with the skin off," said he, "140 pounds. He had sniffed the bacon I was cooking for supper, and had counted on invading my camp for a square meal. I count myself particularly lucky that I saw him, for had I lain down to sleep and this fellow been very hungry it is possible that he would have tackled me."

Mr. Dunn has his rooms at the American Exchange so full of skins and boxes and bottles comprising the curious things in nature, that there is but little space left for himself. will remoin here a short time and then start for Mazatlan, in Sina, where he will travel upa,o and down the coast all winter. Mr. Dunn has been collecting for some years past for Heidelberg, Copenhagen, Oxford, and other universities, as well as supplying many strange specimens for the Smithsonian Institution and Yale and other American colleges.

THE INCH AND THE OUNCE. Something About the Derivation of Those Standards of Measurement.

As the Jews have a mystical reverence for

seven, and the ancient Welsh and Celts for three, and Greeks a perfect philosophy con-structed out of the harmonies of all sorts of numbers, so the Romans fell back upon a scale of—or, more properly, upon a scale with a base of six. Accordingly, as they divided the rival store. pound into 12 ounces, so they also divided the foot, which was the standard of lineal messure, into 12 sections, and they called these sections unciæ, too. But how did they get the inch originally? it may be asked. Rather, how did they get the pound? for that, and not the inch, is the unit. There seems to be no precise information or this point. They would divide any unit into twelfths, and a prevailing notion was at one time the linear uncia was really the original, and was then transferred as a name to a weight. This, though plausible, is hardly the case. Sometimes, especially in old books, written when philology was "Several well-spun sea yarns have been told | not what it is now, it was the fashion to derive said that the other language borrowed them from the Greek. This is very far from being always so, and, in the present instance, the very reverse appears to have occurred. The ounce is literally the twelfth, and thus we see at once the sense of speaking of an ounce of land and an inch of milk, just as of an inch of a man's will or an inch of interest for money on a loan. It was always the twelfth of a unit, twelfth of of a sextarius, or equivalent to our pint; twelfth of the entire hereditis; twelfth of the principal lent on time when it was money at usury-that

is, over 8 per cent. It is, accordingly, as much of a mistake to may that the primary meaning of the word is a linear, which is to say that it comes straight from the Greek into the Latin, and thence on to us. The riddle is plain enough when we get to the true origin of the word-a twelfth. Once, indeed, it used to be said that the true origin was that the word meant a thumb breadth because its equivalent, pollex, in linear measure, was often used in it place. But this is not the case. Some of the old Latins themselves, moreover, thought it meant literally the unit; but even this will not hold beside the proper signification of the twelfth. The pound weight really never divided by inches or ounces: it was divided by twelfths, by balves, by thirds, by fourths and by sixths. And here, again, we see what a convenient base a system of twelfths is for division compared with a system of tenths, which could only be divided evenly in two ways-by two and five. For seven ounces they use the literal seventwelfths; for eight ounces they said two partsthat is, two-thirds; for nine, wanting a fourth which, with us, reads like a roundabout way of expressing three-quarters; for ten, wanting a sixth; for eleven, wanting a twelfth.

The Wooden Toothpick and Its Inventor. Maine Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is estimated th t enough toothpicks are made in Maine each year to load a freight train of fifty cars. In round numbers the toothpicks number 5,000,000,000,000, or about seventy-seven picks for each man, woman and child in the United States That would scarcely be enough, but the toothpick consumers need not be alarmed, for there are several factories devoted to this industry outside of Maine. The inventor of the wooden toothpick is still Living and still making toothpicks. He was in

South America when he made the first box, and

got the idea from the natives, who seem also to

have a penchant for whittling. Well, he employed his leisure time in whittling out a box of picks which he sent home to his wife. She gave a part of them to a hotel-keeper, and his guests liked them so well that he at once ordered a large quantity. The man in South America smiled when he got the letter, but at once engaged a number of natives and set them to whittling. Next he returned to his native town in Maine and went to inventing. In due time he had a machine that would make picks 10,000 times as fast as the swiftest South American whittler, and since 1860 he has been doing his best to supply the world with toothpicks. He has so perfeeted his machine that one operative can make 15,000 picks per minute. His business rivals in an ant hill for two weeks. The ants of course | are numerous and toothpicks are cheap, in spite attack the prisoner and eat up all the flesh, and of the fact that there is said to be a sort of

WOMAN AS A CUSTOMER.

Some Queer Features of the Dry Goods Trade in This Town.

New York Letter in Providence Journal. It was one of the largest of the ladies' shopping stores, and a bundle had just been brought in by a wagon driver. "From Mrs. Clermont, said the driver. "Ah," said one of the proprietors who was standing near, "that is a queer thing. That is a very expensive opera cloak that one of our customers asked to have sent to her home and left over night, in order, she said, that ber husband might decide upon whether she might buy it or not. I supposed at the time that she probably had a dressmaker at her home employed to copy the cut and trimming of the closk, in order to make up one like it of less costly material. I knew she could never afford to buy that cloak, and so I naturally supposed she meant to do as I say. But I was wrong. She got the closk to use at the opera last night. It was the opening night, as I afterward saw by the papers, and when I dropped in she was the first and most conspicuous lady I saw, on the way to a seat in the box of some rich relatives she has up town. She was wearing that cloak, and I suppose has managed to have it described for one of the society papers. At these first nights, you know, the names and the costumes of the ladies are nearly

always published." "What are you going to do about it?"
"Do about it?" said the meachant; "why, thank fortune that she comes here to borrow fineries, instead of going to other stores to get accommodation. I see that there are things about this ladies' shopping trade of ours that you do not know. Let me explain them. You see, we have two kinds of customers-cash and credit. For the cash customers we take no risks and grant no favors. For the credit customers we do almost any and every thing they ask of us. We are glad to get them, and make every effort to swell their number. Some houses take note of where purchases are sent, and, whenever a fashionable address appears on their shipping books, write the lady at that address offering to put her name one the credit list. Other houses, like ours, dislike to force that trade, and simply wait until such a lady asks a favor of a day's or a week's accommodation to pay for a heavy purchase, or comes and asks in plain terms to be allowed to run a bill here. Then, though she does not know how eager we are, we jump to accommodate her."

"Mercy! what a greeny you are. Because a lady who has a bill at our store spends all the way from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent. more than if she hadn't. Not only does she buy everything she wants at this store where she has a bill, passing all the rest every day, but she buys things she does not always want and cannot always afford. You need not laugh; men do the same thing. We are glad to get men to run bills here as well as women. It was only yesay that a gentleman told me that he never had been thoroughly well dressed until we let him run an account with us. He used to hate to part with money for things he could possibly do without, but now he has dressing gowns, pajamas, silk hose, scarfs a-plenty, and the Lord knows what not. He says that when he gets our bill once a quarter he is always pushed into doing some extra piece of work-he is an artist-in order to get extra money to meet this expense. He is different from most men, because he says this spending money causes him to make money, since he is driven to earn a great deal more than he spends each time our bill comes in. But the ladies can't do that, you say. No, they simply fight it out or coax it out of their husbands."

The merchant went on to say that the ladies impose upon the storekeepers to an amazing extent, but that this is well understood, and is not objected to. "For instance, if the lady who wore the rich cloak to the opera had said that this is what she intended to do with it she could still have had it, because her custom is very valuable, and now goes entirely to the one shop that gives her credit. Had she taken the cloak home to have it copied by a dressmaker, as is done with cloaks, and gowns, and ulsters, and even with under linen every day, it would still be best for the store to let her do it, since when she copies the garments, in order to get them cheaper, she will buy the goods of which to make them at the store that grants favors to

Here is a curious phase of commercial life. The women who fancy they deceive the shop keepers are actually known to have dresses sent home in order to wear them to the photographer's. They are known to borrow hats, artificial flowers or feathers for use at a party, or for decorating their own parlors when they give a party. They order portieres, bric-a-brac, pictures, everything that can be imagined, for use at home on special occasions, always saying that they want to get their husbands' opinions or consent before purchasing. They have suits sent home to try on their children, as they say, but in reality to dress their children for Sunday-school exhibitions, or whatever they want them to appear at their best in. They actually borrow dresses to be married in! Stranger yet, it seems to me, is the fact that this is recognized and counte nanced by the men whom the women think they are tricking. It is simply charged to wear and tear and profit and loss, and no charge is made unless serious damage is done to the borrowed articles. Even then, if the annual bill for a year of a woman who did the damage should be seen to be a considerable one, it is much more than likely that her attention would not be called to the damage done, lest the cus-

A WOMAN ON HAIRPINS. A Tale of the Unreckoned Sources of Inven-

tion in an Undervalued Sex. New York Graphic. "What I want when I am cast away on a desert island," said Amdramache, as she took a hairpin out of her head, and bending it into a hook fished her ring out of the drain pipe with it, "is a whole package of hairpins! If ever a woman writes a Robinson Crusoe story, she will have a heroine instead of a hero, and she will give her hairpins to build her little cottage with and to make wire mattresses and bustles and broilers and what not with, and she will Schonberg-Cotta family out of sight. Of course, in the order of nature," Andramache went on, straightening out the small but adaptable implement in her band and returning it to her French twist; "of course she ought to have the back of a hairbrush to drive and bend her pins with, but if that would be making her too much at home on the desert island I dare say she could !earn to make a stone do. You think I'm exaggerating the virtues of the little busy hairpin, don't you? That's your ignorance. If you'd wear 'em awhile you'd learn to button your boots and gloves with them and pin back your curtains with them, and make hooks of them to hang your bric-a-brac on, and use them to clean your nails with, and to mend your umbrells, and to file your papers on, and to pick nuts with, all just as a matter of course. No, I didn't say take them out of your hair to pick nuts with, you hateful, mean thing. Of course you go and get new ones, virgin hair-pins, out of the packages for that, and they are the best nut-pickers going, too. But these are not half what you can do with them. It is at boarding-school we first find out their true value. That is one of the best results of the modern system of education as far as is seen. "You see that curious little spoon made out of a shell up there in that little cabinet! You thought it was some sort of a South sea island curiosity, or came from Madegascar or the Pueblo Indians, or something like that, didn't you? It was produced by just the unassisted genius and labor of an every-day, American boardingschool girl. She wanted to give a secret midnight spread in her rooms, and she couldn't get hold of spoons to eat the jam with, so she just turned to and fitted up a lot of little shells with hairpin handles and then wound them-the handles-with ribbon, and they were not only pretty, but useful-a great improvement on eating jam with nail-brush handles, as we did before that.

"That girl was the belle of the school until another girl picked the pantry lock with a hairpin, and we gave the teachers the biggest kind of a burglar scare. What they were most afraid of was that the girl who picked the lock would leave the school because she was so dreadfully ! tioneer.

rightened to stay where such things happene The last feat I saw one of my sex perform with a hair-pin was a high, heroic deed. My auster-in-law last week found that her three-year-old son and heir had climbed out of the third-story win dow and was prancing around on the edge of the back roof; her heart was in her mouth; she did not dare to call him or go to him, for fear that would startle him and make him tumble; he was squatting by the tin gutter, carefully examining its contents. What did she del Why, she had hairpins, didn't she! She wasn't a hopeless, helpless, resourceless man, with seventeen pockets and not a pin of any kind on his whole person. She just chose the biggest, sharpest-pointed hairpin she had, bent it into a hook, wired it into a broom-handle with the help of another, and in less time than you can think hooked that young man by the belt from behind and hauled him in. You don't half believe it? Why, what else would she have done, pray, Master Impertinence? You come with mand I'll prove it to you by showing you better the boy and the broom."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The well-known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt produced from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, better than any of the so-called blood purifying reme-

The cashier of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 36 and 98 Franklin Street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 80, For years I have suffered from abscesses which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (nowies form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from the disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wondenful effects as a laxative. Yours very respectfully.

I. MEYERS.

Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form), as follows: My experience with the Carlabad Sprudel Said Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, lives and kidneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, etc., has been such that I may truly say, that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one.

Dr. Lustig, in his book on the action of Carlahad Water, says: Water, says:

I may here state that in chronic abdominal allments, constipation, gastric catarrh, dyspepala, discussed of the stomach, liver and kidneys, diabetes, gout and rheumatism, we know of no more efficacious rational or simpler remedy than the Carlabad Mines at any time of the year, without the least interruption to business, and with very little cost, not only remove any of the above ailments but also prevent their further developement by the use of this remedy. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder is put up in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a paper cartoon and has the seal of the city of Carlsbad, and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, around the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Pamphlets and Dr. Toboldt's lecture mailed free upon application. Eisnes & Mendelson Co., 6 Barclay Street, New York, Sole Agents.

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UCTION SALE OF GROCERIES TO THE A trade. I will sell, on Monday, at 10 o'clock, as No. 589 South Meridian street, Babbitt's Every Day and other soaps, candies, starch, spices of all kinds, tobacco and cigars, canned goods, blacking, rice, sardines, pickles, caody-jars, three show-cases, tolles soaps, lamps and burners, beef-cutter, coffee-mill, cit tank, three barrels vinegar, three barrels syrup scales, fruit-jars, thread-case, ice-boxes, sight fine coffee-cans, desk, delivery wagon, jugs and jars, and many other articles too numerous to mention. This is a clean, fresh stock of goods. A. L. HUNT, Anse

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